1: Gillin E-5 (1932-33)1936 SR9 Carib SR9

415 177 **Imported Containers.** In many of the villages which maintain contact with the trading posts, European utensils and containers are to be found. The "sauce pan," a small tin pail of about one quart capacity, with a lid, is issued as part of their regular equipment to wood cutters and other laborers who are employed by outsiders operating in the area. An enameled metal plate is similarly issued. Consequently, these utensils are to be found in households where the men have worked for outsiders.

The Caribs use no eating utensils of their own, but some families have obtained metal spoons in trade from the shops.

415 322 **Drink Barrel.** Every household aspires to the ownership of a kanu, which is illustrated in Plate 20, *b*. The kanu is used as a reservoir in which alcoholic drinks are fermented and from which they are served. The specimen illustrated has a capacity of about forty gallons. It is made from sorodani wood, the same which is popular for the making of korials. As can be seen, the vessel is made from one large log of wood, which has been hollowed out, and which has a pointed projection at each end. The excavating of the interior is accomplished by the same methods used in making korials. A depression is first hacked with an axe. This depression is then filled with hot coals from a fire, which are fanned so that they will char the wood as deeply as possible. Then the charred wood is removed with axe, knife, or cutlass, and the process repeated until a cavity of the proper size has been made. The [532] projections at the ends, which are exactly similar in form, are said to represent the head and tail, respectively, of the armadillo. The kanu, when filled with beverage, is covered by a piece of bark which protects the contents from insects and dirt. The whole [343] thing is kept in a specially constructed building, the kanu'eti.

Bamboo Containers. Only one type of bamboo container is used by the Caribs at present, an unguent pot in which is kept the face paint. These vessels are simply tubes of bamboo; the upper end is cut off below a node, leaving the container open at this end; the lower end is also cut off below a node, so that the septum of the node serves as the bottom of the container. On several speci- [532] mens crude designs are scratched in the outer cortex of the bamboo, and on one of these was observed the only attempt to portray the human form in line which I discovered on the Barama.

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In the field of art the Caribs have achieved only modest results. The simple decorations of household utensils and furniture, personal ornament and decoration have been described elsewhere. A limited amount of sculpture in wild beeswax is performed for amusement. The few examples of this art observed by me were all caricatures, consciously humorous depictions of actual persons or animals, with no religious or magical significance.

Examples of musical composition and songs have been presented earlier in this section. Three general types of musical instruments are in use. The sambura, or drum, has a wooden frame with two heads of skin. Purple heart and silver belly (*Copaifera publiflora* and *Nectandra* sp.) are said to be the best woods for making the frame. A cylindrical section is cut from a tree, the outer bark removed, and the inside hollowed out with knives and chisels until the walls of the frame are about one half inch in thickness. The skin heads are made of akuri skin (*Dasyprocta aguti*) from which the hair has been removed. The original outer surface of the skin is exposed when it is fixed to the drum. The heads are each held in place by a hoop of tough withes bound about with kraua string and mani gum. The two hoops are united by a cross-string of twisted kraua fiber, which is attached in the European manner, and which may be tightened or loosened to tune the drum. Only one end of the drum is struck, and across the other, or silent head, is stretched a thin double thread of kraua, in which is twisted a small stick about the size of a toothpick. This stick, or resounder, lies against the silent skin head, and its position, together with the tautness of the two strings which support it, affect the tone of the instrument.

In use, the drum is usually held under the left arm, against the side of the body, and struck with two sticks. The stick held in the left hand strikes the drumhead near its periphery in short light strokes, while the stick in the right hand strikes the center of the head more vigorously. The most usual rhythm is short (left), long-long-long (right). The drum is provided with a length of kraua string by which it may be slung over the shoulder for carrying.

Roth says that it is probable that "the two-skin drum was introduced through the Arawak and Carib Islanders from North America, after the European invasion. Such an hypothesis would